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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburbay News Bureau of the United Passs and New York Associated Paras is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docunents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Three Questions for the President and His Priends.

If Mr. CLEVELAND cannot bring himself to a direct and square repudiation of the third-term effort in his behalf, he may accomplish the same end by answering the following questions, directing his answer, after his usual custom, to any correspondent whom he may select:

Do you subscribe to the declaration of the Democratic House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress that "the precedent established by WASHINGTON and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government; and any departure from this timehonored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free in-

Do you agree with SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the first Democrat elected to the Presidency since the war, in holding that "the Father of His Country set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people"?

Do you share the feelings of that American patriot and earlier Democratic leader. THOMAS JEFFERSON, so that you can truly say with him, "If a President should consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust that he will be rejected"?

These are grave questions, precipitated by the course of Mr. CLEVELAND and his friends, yet easily answered. If the President answers them, saying Yes to every one, he can prove that, after all, he puts the gold standard of the currency and the future prosperity of the Democratic party above personal ambition.

These are wholesome questions, too, for every Democrat to answer who in the past has been identified in any degree with the cause of Clevelandism, and who is now endeavoring to keep the Democratic party, mistrusting the still threatening Clevelandism, from flying to free silver.

And don't be afraid to speak all at once.

The Transformation of London So ciety.

Lady JEUNE, whose former contributions on social subjects to a well-known periodical attracted a good deal of attention, has personal appeal from the President which written for a recent number of the Saturday Review an article on "English Society As It Is." What she says is interesting as showing how thoroughly London shares the tendency exhibited by some other great Mr. WHITNEY, to whom he has committed capitals to make the willingness to spend money profusely the principal factor in the attainment of social position.

It is well known that in New York what used to be described as the "old families" have gone into permanent eclipse. Nobody cares anything about them; they are seldom heard of; outside of a few country neighborhoods in the Hudson River Valbe conjured with. Pretensions founded may be said of Paris, where the needy remnant of the Faubourg St. Germain retains scarcely a shadow of its former influence. In Vienna, on the other hand, descent and station still count for everything, and in Berlin for almost everything, although great military distinction can there surmount every barrier. At the HAPSBURG court no ROTHSCHILD has ever been received, and if in the Prussian metropolis a daughter of the multi-millionaire, Herr BLEICH-ROEDER, were suffered to attend an aristocratic ball, the most clumsy and beggarly of dance with her. At St. Petersburg the sitlike every other immunity and privilege, may be attained, and may be forfeited, at the will of the Czar.

of view London at the present moment is hardly distinguishable from New York, and has nothing in common with Vienna and Berlin. What used to constitute a right to enter society in England-the fact that one's grandparents were in it-has been discarded. Ancestry no longer forms a valid credential. "Birth and rank," so we are told, "count for nothing unless they bring with them into the great market of society other claims to success." What are the other claims? According to Lady JEUNE, "the best claim to be a leader of fashionable society in England is to be able to provide. and to provide, the greatest amount of amusement." It follows, of course, that the mere possession of great wealth counts for nothing; it must be lavishly expended for the entertainment of society. Every man or woman, to be socially eligible at all, must contribute his or her mite to the common fund of amusement, and those who contribute the largest amount are the acknowledged heads of the great world.

Lady JEUNE is doubtless right in wise, for while in London the scale of living and the standard of enjoyment and | past. of luxury have immensely risen, the territorial aristocracy has been broken down by agricultural depression, and a moneyed Whether this is an ideal state of things she does not think it worth while to inquire. but leaves that academic question to the more amusing, much more interesting, than the state of things which it has superseded, she has no doubt whatever. "There is less restraint," she says, "more sense of chjoyment, and we get much better value for our pains and money than in the days when a cold exclusiveness constituted the dis-

tinctive mark of a good but very dull society." What was simply a narrow aristocratic caste, impenetrable except by money annexed under the form of marriage, has been swept away, and the heterogeneous mass, which now calls itself good society, is at any rate clever and sharp enough not to be gulled by gammon about birth and rank, or to receive any one who does not possess some special, personal qualification for enrollment in its ranks. It is not wealth only which is eligible, though wealth splendidly expended is the condition of leadership. Artists, men of letters, men of science, even actors, are admitted to society, precisely in proportion as they are personally qualified to contribute to its amusement. In Lady JEUNE's opinion, the blending of literary, scientific, artistic, and political elements, which is now the pecultarity of London society, gives it a distinction which no other society possesses in the same degree. Yet nothing is more certain than that most of the brilliant men and women who now adorn it would have been debarred from it fifty years ago. It would be preposterous, she thinks, to regret their recognition, or to deny that they have added to society a special charm, which no aristocratic exclusiveness could bestow.

The sum of it all is that what we see in London, which New York is in the way to imitate, is a highly luxurious society, dominsted, indeed, by wealth, provided this is expended with magnificence, but which has the good sense to attract a congregation of "all the talents."

The President and the Non-Candidates.

Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY goes to Chicago having declared not only that he is not a candidate, but also that he would not run if nominated or serve if elected.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of Massa chusetts goes to Chicago having declared that he is no longer a candidate; that he will not allow his name to be presented to the Convention.

The Hon. JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Ohio, in an interview at Columbus on Tuesday which has not yet attracted much attention outside of his own State, announced that he is not to be considered as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The avowed purpose of all of these gentlemen is to keep the party in line, if possible; that is to say, to prevent a split between the gold-standard Democrats and the silverites. Their interest in the Convention is strictly impersonal. If any one of them has entertained at any previous time the hope that he might be Democracy's standard bearer in 1896, he has renounced personal ambition as a necessary preliminary for effective leadership now.

A somewhat curious despatch from Washington appeared on Wednesday in the Philadelphia Record. It professes to describe the relations of Mr. CLEVELAND to the efforts which Mr. WHITNEY, Mr. RUSSELL, and others are expected to make at Chicago. According to this authority, Mr. CLEVE-LAND, who would like very much to be with his family at Gray Gables, has remained in Washington, not to await important information from Cuba, but "because he can better here than in Massachusetts wind up the sound-money campaign."

It happens that when this announcement was made of Mr. CLEVELAND's active interest and confining labors in behalf of sound money, the President, as a matter of fact, was away on a fishing trip on the lighthouse tender Violet: but that is not the main point. The Record's correspondent goes on to say that Mr. CLEVELAND "is devoting most of his time and effort to the work of trying to stop the free-coinage men from working their will at Chicago." It was "a brought ex-Secretary WHITNEY so actively to the front in this matter." Similar appeals have "brought and will bring other sound-money leaders into cooperation with the public management of the soundmoney movement from this time on." Meanwhile Mr. CLEVELAND, by writing letters and arguing the money question with prominent Democrats, especially in the South and Southwest, has been trying to prevent the disastrous consequences of "the general apathy among sound-money Democrats in Congress and in the country. ley or on Long Island their names cannot | Finally, we are told that Mr. CLEVELAND " was the first of the sound-money leaders upon ancestry would in this town be re- to realize that the free-coinage men would ceived with a guffaw. Much the same thing | have a majority at Chicago;" that he had extreme difficulty in arousing even the members of his own Cabinet; and that he has lacked "the support he ought to have had in such a patriotic undertaking."

The reason why Mr. CLEVELAND has not had the support he expected in his "patriotic undertaking" is perfectly plain to all men, gold-standard men and silverites alike. third term for himself as the reward of his efforts for sound money;" and held on until it was too late to remove from the minds of the great majority of Democrats the consubalterns would deem it derogation to viction that Mr. CLEVELAND was risking the destruction of the Democratic party for nation is unique, for there social prestige, a slender chance of emolument for himself, It was only at the last moment, when conditions were desperate and success wellnigh hopeless, that he "committed the man-Lady JEUNE asserts that from this point agement of the sound-money movement from this time on " to Mr. WHITNEY and the other non-candidates, and allowed his friends to utter through the Record the remarkable complaint about the "general apathy" which he himself had created, and the lack of support which he himself had repelled by persisting in a selfish and impos-

> sible ambition. As a non-candidate Mr. CLEVELAND could have done much for the cause of sound money. As a third-term candidate he has

done worse than nothing. The Naval War College.

The officers detailed to the War College at Newport are just now enjoying the advantage of a course of lectures on naval strategy by Capt. A. T. MAHAN, a world-renowned student of the art of war and of the influence of sea power upon history. Congress was liberal, at the late session, to the institution on Coasters Harbor Island, and under the able guidance of Capt. H. C. TAYLOR, the successor of Capt. MAHAN as thinking that it could not be other- its President, it may now count on a year tion. If they want frills they should be at least equal in usefulness to any in the

In an address of Capt. TAYLOR on the work of the Naval War College, recently published, there is one point worthy of gen- limited." The Columbia boys have no betaristocracy has necessarily taken its place, eral attention at this time. The question | ter opportunities on their college grounds for na just now, he holds, "is not of a The North River, the East River, and the large or small navy, but of how we will | Harlem River are open to the one no more some day use whatever force may be placed | than to the other. No boys in town have landstores temporis acti. That it is much | in our hands." We could bear to have | at their doors great fields through which to eight of our vessels, he says, beaten by run; yet the Columbia athletes have won twelve of an enemy's, if our eight were well fought; but if twelve of ours should be paratory schools of the town are beaten by an enemy's eight through a lack of skill and training on the part of their officers, and hence the lesser ago of the City the result, in his opinion, would be nothing | College graduates cannot explain their

"We can endure defeat, if discreditable, no better than other races. What they may dread in loss of territory given up to their conquerors we have to fear in the shape of a weakening national sentiment tending some

day to disintegration of the body politic," There is a thought here for those who hold that the cost of national defence is greater than that of the damage it seeks to protect us from. The indemnity which a victorious enemy exacts, in dollars and cents, is not all the loss which the vanquished suffers. While the wonderful growth of our country in population, area, resources, and its progress in all the arts of peace, are no doubt a cause of pride, it is also true that its proved ability to defend itself on the battlefield is also a source of patriotism and a stimulus to the national spirit. Let that confidence be lost by a great and humiliating defeat, and there is no saying what the effect of such an experience, litherto unknown, might be on our fate as a nation.

The lesson is not that of providing great armles and navies, for, as Capt. TAYLOR says, no thinking naval officer would advocate them for this republic; but it is that of making defence adequate, and success in war probable, and even defeat not discreditable. We need to have the army and the navy of the best, whatever their size; and we must have not only the best of ships and guns, but officers who are the best trained in the art of war, which is after all simply the highest education in their profession.

Expert Testimony.

The expense and disagreeable publicity of the FLEMING trial will have been profitably incurred if it results in some definite movement for the reform of the practice now governing the introduction of expert testimony in criminal cases.

Rarely, if ever, have the defects of expert testimony been presented so unmistakably as in this case. A fair estimate of the cost to the defence and the prosecution separately for the expert evidence introduced is \$12,-000. These eminent and high-priced scientists contradicted each other directly and explicitly, as they always do. The scientists employed by the prosecution declared that the symptoms of Mrs. Bliss's illness were those of arsenical poisoning, and that the autopsy and the chemical examination which followed also proved this plainly. The experts employed by the defence declared with equal positiveness that the symptoms were those of Bright's disease or of ptomaine poisoning, and that the indications of the autopsy and of the chemical examination were the reverse of those described by the other experts. The chief witness for the prosecution, SCHEELE, testified that he had found in one-half of Mrs. BLISS's stomach enough arsenic to kill a horse. As SCHEELE made the original examination immediately after the death of Mrs. BLISS, at the instance of Coroner O'MEAGHER, the prosecution was forced to produce his testimony and rely upon it in the trial.

The defence produced evidence to show that SCHEELE introduced the arsenic himself into the parts of Mrs. Bliss's body given to him for examination. Members of the jury interviewed after the trial say, without exception, that they entirely disbelieved SCHEELE's testimony, and their verdict thus inferentially accuses him, of course, of a crime far more infamous than

that with which Mrs. FLEMING was charged. Can there be any duty imposed upon the members of the bar greater than that of moving for a drastic change in the laws and the court practice now permitting these occurrences ?

Unsatisfactory Explanations.

The physical inferiority of the graduates of the City College pointed out by President MACLAY of the Board of Education is attributed by another of the Commissioners to the severity of the collegiate course. Their time is so much occupied with study, he says, that they have "very little left for play." Prof. Doremus, of the college, accounts for it by saying that they are younger than college graduates generally. President MACLAY thinks that their present quarters are too limited, saying: "What exercise they get is obtained solely outside of college hours." Yet he also expresses the fear that "a great number of them make no effort to develop their bodies." He suggests, therefore, "a compulsory course of physical culture or gymnastic exercises."

None of these explanations can be called sufficient. The scholastic standard of the City College is not so high as that now prevailing at the great universities, and hence severer study cannot be required to reach it. All college boys pursue their sports outside of college hours, and if these students do the same patric. not take exercise the reason is that they It is because he held on to the hope of a de not care for it. They are not of a healthy and normal youthful spirit. If their pres ent course is too exacting, how can it be made easier by adding "a compulsory course

of physical culture "? It seems that their physical deficiency is ascribed by some people to the circumstance students of that race, President MacLAY thinks, are ambitious for the development of their minds rather than their bodies. They are of very studious habits," he says, "and peculiarly well endowed mentally. Few of them seem to care to equip themselves for a pursuit of any of the mechanical or producing arts, but rather wish such an education as will enable them to compete in trade and the professions." That inclination is not peculiar to the Jews among college students. If boys go to college with any serious purpose at all, or if they pursue its course with any reference to a career of future remunerative activity, they look forward usually to a professional life and not to mechanical industry. They expect to make their living with their heads; and that is why they devote so many years to preparatory intellectual training. erally, there is no use in sending a boy to college except for such a purpose, unless he can afford the luxury of spending the time in cultivating himself for the mere sake of the cultivation. Surely the people of New York ought not to be required to pay for the educational polishing of the sons of rich men, so that they may be able to show a college diploma as an ornamental badge of distinccompelled to pay for them.

Nor is it any excuse for the neglect of physical exercise by the City College students that "their present quarters are too distinction. Even the boys in the preeager in their athletic emulation, less than a supreme national calamity. physical infirmity. Because they are only

nineteen is no explanation of their parrow shoulders, stooped backs, and hollow chests. If they were two years older those defects

would be no less pronounced. It is plain that there must be son ething that is radically wrong with the City College. The methods of the institution must crush out the youthful spirits of its students; for otherwise it would not be alone among colleges in exhibiting the discreditable physical defleiency in its graduates which President MACLAY has observed.

Among the Assistant SuperIntendents elected yesterday by the Board of Education there is at least one qualified by experience and natural ability for important survice in the reorganization of the New York schools. Dr. ADDISON B. POLAND, until recently State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New Jersey, holds a recognized place among the foremost educators of the country. The great improvement in the public school system of that State, now second to none in the United States, has been coincident with his term of office at Trenton, and is largely due to his administrative talents, zeal, tact, and thorough comprehension of pedagogical science. Dr. Poland is both a theorist in the best sense and a practical man, and his influence and usefulness cannot fail to be marked in the process of making the New York schools all that they ought to be.

Experts in the game of boxing will differ, of course, in the interesting case of JIM COR-BETT and Sailor SHARKET. It is reported that the ex-champion boasted that he could put the salior out in a round and a half. Assuming this report to be true, it is very likely that CORRETT fancied that he could repeat the operation which he so successfully performed on MITCH-ELL. But SHARKEY is no MITCHELL. In a rough and tumble racket the Sallor, some think, could thrash half a dozen MITCHELLS. Next to SULLIVAN, SHAHREY may be the most powerful man that ever entered the ring; and strength tells, after all, upon the most skilful

CORDETT didn't knock SHARRRY out in a round and a half, and he was very far indeed from doing the trick in four rounds. At the end of the fourth and last round the Satlor wanted to go on to a finish, and it took the united strength of three policemen to keep him from attacking Country. Of course, such conduct was highly unprofessional, and SHARKEY was properly censured. But it proves, all the same, that he was not much the worse of his four-round go with the man who was supposed to be able to knock out any man in the world, and it leaves some doubts in the minds of the admirers of the manly art as to what might have happened if the thing went on. As a result we don't know how good SHARKEY is, or how poor CORRETT Is

DUBUS'S DRIFE.

The Famous Escape of Gambetta After His Voyage in a Balloon

M. Dubus, who was Maire of Epeneuse Olse, in 1870, has just died at Clermont, aged 72. Who was Dubus? Outside of our small and respected French colony here, we may safely say that few of us know. And yet his name is bound to be recorded in history and to remain there until the records of the "Terrible Year" are lost and forgotten. He was the man who saved Gambetta from falling into the hands of the Prusslans during the Franco-German war.

The story is simple enough, but its very simplicity serves to teach sound citizens of every country the priceless value of patriotvantage of a favorable wind, Gambetta, accompanied by Spuller, left Paris in a balloon, intending to reach Tours. After sailing in the air at a comparatively slow rate the balloon drifted toward the north. The Prussians noticed it, gave chase, and fired at it furiously. It was hit several times, but the holes made in it by the bullets caused only a slight escape of gas. After some little time, how-ever, the leaks began to tell, and the balloon ever, the leaks began to tell, and the balloon began to descend slowly. The famous travellers distinctly heard the boarse cheers of the enemy, who imagined that their long chase was coming to an end, and that they were about to congratulate themselves on their capture. But just the, all the remaining sand bags, together with everything that could be dispensed with in the ear, were thrown out, and once more the air ship pointed toward the clouds.

The fusiliade became more furious, but the bullets were harmiess. A slight increase in the wind also favored the fugitives. The enemy was left behind, but he was still in hot pursuit. The balloon, becoming weaker and weaker in buoyancy, at last began to descend gradually.

It layded in the words of Favieres, eleven kilometres from Clermont. The Prussians

kilometres from Clermont. The Prissians were coming on rapidly. The Maire of clermont, M. Dubus, who watched the balloon and saw the danger of the furilives, hitched up his two strongest and fastest horses to a light wagen, and a few moments after their landing between Aldio. d the balloon, but no trace of the acre in the car.
the simple story of linbus's drive, he received the cross of the Lexion

for which he received the cross-disheshis in of Honor and an appointing it is a disheshis in the Canten of Mouy. Four years again non-ument was erected to Gambetts near the spat-where his balloon descended, and the tree in which the air side not hateful was named "Gambetta's Oak." The owner of the lead on which it stood has later cut it dow, because ich it stood has later out it down, brouse did not like to have patriotic pagrins and conckers on his property.
This goes to prove that there are his even
France, but, fortunately, they are among

OUR REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS. The State Regents Refuse to Loan Them to the War Department. ALBANY, June 25. Some months ago a re-

quest for the loan of the revolutionary muster rolls of New York State to the War Department was made through Gov. Morton to the that one-half of them are Jews; and the State Board of Regents. To-day it leaked out that the Regents at their meeting yesterday had refused to lean the rolls. The request was made by Lieut.-Col. Ainsworth, who has charge of collecting revolutionary data for the national Government, and was referred to the Regents, because they are custodians of the State revolutionary records. The resolution providing for the lean of the rolls was mainimously voted down by the Regents on the ground that it would establish a had predeclent, and colleges and other States would follow with requests for the lean of similar valuable date. The Regents agreed to allow Libert.-tol. Almsworth necess to these muster rolls if he would send a corte of persons to Albary to copy them. Col. Ainsworth has written that this is impossible, as he has no available appropriation to do the work in their position the national history of revolutionary records, which is being compiled in Washington, will be printed without the myster rolls of New York State. The twelve other original States have already loaned their records to the War Department, and the copy is said to be nearly rendy to go to the printer. tional Government, and was referred to the Re-

"The most contrary man I ever knew." said Mr. Sizzlington, "was a man who was so con-trary that he had to have his watch made to go backward. I never knew hour he told the time by it, nor how far wrong he could get by time by it, nor how far wrong he could get by it; but it was a satisfaction to know that twice a day it came right in spite of him."

Make It Frough for a Enchre Party. From the Washington Econing Star. is a New York ramor which ha

Thomas B. Reed intendaentering into a law partnership with Grover : leveland and John (), carlisin after March 4 next. Why in the name of #9 that is fall has rumor neglected to make it a quartet by adding the name of Benjamin Harrison !

Sinke's Sprinting Ability Villend. From the Beston Francis, Territories, S. You g Anthony Blake, on east the prize whiteers in

ne continue a at Athens, but his accomplished in o good, practical use Similar marchic in Furting som Green Hill to Nantasket to trace for the Superito ent to a burn ng dweliting house.

A Montana Silverite Wants It Straight,

From the Release Independent.
International bimetallism is the clausitest trap ever contrived for the ensuarement of harseeds. Fortunately for the prospects of Montana and free silver, Montana's crop of hayseeds this year can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

SUICIDES' MONTH.

For and Against November. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Your correspondent, Mr. Albert Leffingwell, is an interesting and animated contributor to the columns of THE SUN on the suicide question and a courageous contributor, too, for he attacks the accuracy of the figures published in The Sun-a

perflous thing to do! It is the misfortune of all professional statisticians, otherwise most amiable, kindly, and companionable men, to become at last pedantic In their wish to be positive. Accustomed, as ther get to be, to a mathematical demonstration of every proposition, they come at last to believe in that absurd fallacy that "figures cannot lie," however flagrant their inaccuracy and however misleading their arrangement. A professional statistician comes to believe the argument of figures to be irrefutable, and dexterity in their use sometimes causes a statistician to be able to draw from any set of figures the fortunate weakness which has confused so often

similar questions.

In The Sun of June 21 appeared an article which Mr. Leffingwell's letter of to-day seeks to controvert as erroneous. The title of the article was "Suicides in Varieus Lands," and one of the statements contained in it was this: Men, as a rule, have strong partiality for subritle by hanging of by the use of breams. Wemen, on the other hand, are partial to drowning and the use of poison. Oddity enough, the knife as a means of self-destruction is most seneral in use among men in final land, which has an nonrighte position in the list of partial with a low average or interference crimes.

other hand, are partial to drown, are and the use of poison. Oddy enough, the kulte has a means of self-destruction is most general in use among men in fine land, which has an nonorable position in the list of nations with a low average of mutiterials ections.

Your correspondent, Mr. Leftlingwell, says that this is not so, and he goes back to the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 to prove that among men method of suicide in Emgland. So it is, This SUN did not state otherwise, it did state, however, that the kulte as a means of self-destruction was "in most general use amony men in England," If Mr. Leftlingwell will turn to the standard authority on the statistics of England, Michael Mulhall, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and honorable corresponding member of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, he will find on mace 502 of the edition published by Routledge in 1892 the latest and authorities which fine member of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, he will find on mace 502 of the edition published by Routledge in 1892 the latest and authorities which find the whole number, used "the kulfe" as a means of self-destruction. No other country has a ratio nearly so high. In no other country do suicides of men by use of the kulfe as a means of self-destruction. No other country do suicides of men by use of the kulfe reach as high as even ten percent, of the total, while in England it is more than 20. In Sweden, the next highest country, it is 9½, in Switzerland 7, in Germany 5, and in France 31½. This Sux was perfectly correct in declaring that, as a means of self-destruction among men, the Kulfe was in more general use in England than elsewhere, and what makes the matter "odd" and what perhaps made it worthy of mention in Tin Sux where whatever you see also is the fact, as stated, that England has an honorable record among nations as one in which murden should use a kulfe for purpose of suicide by the quick stroke of a kulfe seems natural. That a plusgmatic, tacturn, sould England has honorable record amon

"That whiskey is all right; how can you tell about whiskey mixed up in a manch? If you got a drink of it pure, you would see."

The fact that my remonstrance was followed by a much coarser one from the Hibermian customer dai not disturb him in the least. He had another bluif for that man. The Cuban gentleman, who apparently scale no findless, had been complaint, but left his glass nearly full, and soowied as he went out.

All three of us and who knows how many more beople? took careful hotice of the number of the place as a restaurant to be summed.

more people? - took careful notice of the num-ber of the place as a restaurant to be shanned herroforth. No doubt there is a certain saying by the use of low-grade goods, but does it pay New York, June 25.

For the German System of Experts,

To the Figures of Tan Sex-Sec. Now that the famous Floriday case has refue to an end, I would like to say a few things all ut the receilled "expert" it testinony which has been at prominent in his trial. In this important case expert testimony

the highest places to be obtained in their professions by remon of merit? We think not. The history of their expects is obscure and their characters are not all we could well. Are such men to be trust to will have been performed to life or death? If is a section they are, at is the remedy? Compare the certain access a ring with a polse, by ease. In that country out of each district where each cases are the country of each district where each cases are the country of each district where each case are the has two extracts appointed by the a were circle, who is a similar, and the other parameters will be appointed with the second. They have present them one examinations and a tenders of them is the present them are qualified to set as experts. They are mented the greatest skill and before repetations guarantee into the defense. There are increases for probability to the versity probases. There are increases of the probability of the second tion that defense. These menters are independent and their decision is fluid. Nother would are not increasing their houses of a fluid without a construction of the convertiment pays them is that death and with the possible save paint more.

When a case comes before these experts they work together in the same laboratory, and each second what the convertible of the same laboratory, and each second the first section. They present the results of their section that a real what is secure.

Is There Hope for Golf!

To the Entrope of the Sea Sec. I beg to ask if on are now emerging of to believe that he order Goff cill attain fitness for the office, so that a good part, all attain divisors will be free from the charring a least of the tenure will be free from the charring hose who voted for alm ! It would be a refer to how from son that there is hope, off course to how from son that there is hope, off course to how from son that there is hope, and then in the presented in the NEW YORK, June 25.

The Fleming trial doesn't strengthen hope. If Mrs. Fleming had been convicted, this conviction would certainly have been reversed because of errors by the

GLOOMY TIMES FOR PERU.

Revolt in the North-Intrigues of Gen Caceres The Progress of Ruin, Advices from Lima are full of gloomy for

casts for the republic of Peru. The country is overwhelmed with troubles, civil and alien. The revelation in the north that broke out in the month of ay was not an unexpected affair. Preparations for it had been going on from an early period of the year; arms had been collected, insurgent forces had been orgautzed, and headquarters had been fixed at place not easily approached by the Government troops. The rebel stronghold is at Iquitos, in the department of Loreto, a thinly settled and mountainous region of country, difficult of access, and well fitted for a stubborn defence by the rebels who hold it. There is a report that Moyobamba, the capital of the department, has been captured by the rebel commander, and it is known that two of the departments adjacent to Loreto are ready to raise the standard of revolt as soon as tavor-

able news shall be received from Iquitos.

It is known that behind the rebel com

mander at that place, Col. Seminario, there

stands a man who is far more dangerous than he could be to the peace of Peru. The Instigator of the rebellion is ex-President Caceres, who was driven from office at the time of last year's revolution, and fied to Buenos Ayres, has not been any news of the presence of this outlaw in the rebel camp, but it is known that he left Buenos Ayres early in the month of May, and he has often declared that it would be the object of his life to overthrow President Pierola, by whom he himself was overthrown. It may seem strange that he should now join hands with Seminario, who, not long ago, was a leader in the revolt against him, but incidents of a like kind have been of frequent occurrence in the civil wars of Pern. Caceres is in possession of the money which he loated from the Peruvian Treasury during his Presidency; he has yet a party in Peru, and he could doubtless seduce some of the regiments of the army from their allegiance to the Government, for allegiance is a word of but slight significance to the Peruvian Colonics and tenerals, whose custom it is to fight for any leader who may gain the assendancy in the turmoil of the off-recurring revolte.

If Gen. Caceres has arrived in Peru it is unlikely that President Pierola will be able to hold his office very long. Pierola the revolutionist will meet a counter-revolutionist who is as full of determination as of ferocity, and desires above all things to drive out the man by whom he was driven out, and to rule again in that respiculent palace of which he was but lately the occupant. Taking account of the record of Caceres, recalling its corrupt, deepotic, and bloody character, it does not seem possible that he should ever again obtain power at Lima, but the country is in such a lamentable condition that the thing least expected may happen at any time.

Dissatisfaction with the present administration is widespread; uprisings against it have taken place this year in several parts of the country; badly off; the army is ribe for mutiny, and the memories of last year's conflict are bitter. The revolt in the north looks like a prelude to the resumption of civil war in all the departments of the country. The opportunity for Cacres may be at hand. Pierola's tenure of office hangs by the slenderest of threads.

It is certain that another revolution must beaten along the rule of updates and but incidents of a like kind have been of fre-

It is certain that another revolution must

specific control. The opportance of the country. The opportance of the country. The opportance of the spoils, is universally aserbled to fock. Marchine the spoils, is universally aserbled to fock. Marchine the spoils, is universally aserbled to fock. Marchine the spoils of another. It may be as Mr. Leffing with the spoils of another. It may be as Mr. Leffing with the spoils of another it may be a set the spoil of the spoils of another. It may be a set the spoil of the spoils of another it may be a set of the spoils of the spoils

afterward that the Lima authorities despatched troops to the scene of action. At once it was learned that the reliefs were busy in the crection of fortifications at funites, and that 7,000 men were in their ranks. The most important news at hand since then has been that of the relief advance upon Moyolamba, and their capture of the place after a fight with the flowerment troops. It is very difficult to procure intelligence from those mountainous regions of unor Peru.

med orners from the same with the Feruvian bels, and for permitting the regular freens of err to mass over Brazilian territory. This isplay of good will may be the means of precuting the rebels from procuring arms, and he want to be the same than a same transmitted to the result in The worst todag, perhaps, that could happ a Peru in the existing emergency would be return to power of tien, theores. It were hard to find any man more until to gave country that is this visious and dishonor leaster.

PASTOR RAMAGE'S WARNING. It Came in the Shape of the Thunderbolt

for Which a Liquor Beater Had Wished. BROWER, Me., June 25. The Paper deniers Ramage, paster of the Congregational Church in their village, has received a warning to let them alone. A year ago. Mr. Haminge and the | per men the young Princess, but where is the Prin mill hamis were prest triends. tended lids meetings and contributed liber-ally toward his support. Last whiter, when times were dull, many men stayed around the around the curth. Starting from Japan, where is autrooms too long for their good, and frunk- the most complete system for studying earthquakes enness was common. It was then that Mr. Ramage storted his crusade against the runsellers. Two or three men were arrested at his suggestion, and all three of the barrooms were rabled and the proprietors were fined. Mr. Ramage kept right on visiting the sales as Mr. Ramage kept right on vishing the sale-mand praying. Again and again the officers made raids, faving nothing. At last one of the liquor dealors, weary of the pastor's energy, said he based that lightning would strike so hear to Mr. Ramage that he would not swared and out.

chergy, said he here! that lightning would strike so hear to Mr. Ramage that he would get seared and quit.

This wish was expressed a month age. Nothing came of it until smeary, June 21. It was a hot day, and Mr. Ramage, exchanging pulsels with the Hoden minister, did not get home mill like. Then, as the night was either and the attendance was small, the regular exchang prefer were in greyees were hed in the chard instead of the church. About 8 o'clock, while Mr. Immage was talking to his people, a bott of lightning struck the spire of the church, belowed down to the root, and breaking the galler as the patform behind the polipt where Mr. Itamage usually stood. Had he been in his accusioned there he would have been struck heyend a doubt.

Since then the people have looked upon the liquer banks as a prophet, and speak to him with respect when they ask for hard stuff.

The Struggling Young Author. "I don't do much in jokes," said the strug-

ging young author, "but occasionally I do went one. Here, for hydrance, is one i made up
the other day:
"This, said a writer, as he folded up a
manuscript and addressed it to the publisher,
'may mark the turning point of my career.'
"More likely, said his unsympathetic
auditor, another re-turning point."
"And the unsympathetic auditor was right!"

"And the unsympathetic auditor was right!"

TESTING OUR ARMY RIFLE, Wounds Arb Severe, but the Grent Weapon Is the Shrapuel Gus,

From the Kansas City Journal. FORT RILEY, Kan., June 20 .- An official test of the new milltary rifle, the Krag-Jorgenson, was made on the Government target range at the post to-day under the direction of Dr. J. D. Griffith of Kansas City, member of the United States Association of Military Surgeons, and Chairman of the national committee on testing new guns, assisted by a firing detail of cavalry-men and a dozen attending surgeons and pho-

tographers. The object of the test was to find out the relatively humane effect of the use of the Krag-Jorgenson gun as compared with other army rifles. The test has been demonstrated to the minds of those who participated that the Krag-Jergenson gun is not a humane gun. This is a repetition of the verdict reached some months since at a test at Fort Leavenworth, the correctness of which verdict was disputed by some scientists.

Three cadavers were placed side by side in an analysis of the control of the co

Three cadavers were placed side by side in an erect position just at the base of a bill, and a puper target was placed in front of each to furnish a sight. Adjutant Scott of the Fifth Cavairy placed a detail of sharpshooters, first at a distance of 1,000 yards, and then at 1,500 yards. The firing was first by singles and then by volley. Examinations of the bodies were made at intervals and analyses made of the wounds. Photographs were made of the wounds, showing as much as possible their nature.

wounds, showing as much as possible their nature.

A test of shrapnel shot, used by the artillery, followed the Krag-Jorgenson test. The same cadavers were used, and the range taken was 1,000 and 2,500 yards. The shrapnel shell weighs 17% pounds and has behind it 3% pounds of powder. It contains a bursting charge of 2% ounces.

The shell is similar to the service one, and differs from the cummon shell in being filled with

The shell is similar to the service one and differs from the common shell in being filled with bullets and having only a sufficient bursting charge to rupture the shell and release the bullets, which then move with the velocity which the shell had at the time of bursting. To disable a man, the bullets must have a striking velocity of 500 feet per second. They are effective from 1,000 to 3,000 yards.

The bullets are assembled in circular layers. The shrapnel for the 3,2-inch gun contains 162 bullets, one-half inch in diameter, weighing 41 to the pound. The total number of bullets and individual pieces in the shell is 201.

Most of the firing to-day was at 2,500 yards. To do effective work the shell is bould burst thirty to forty yards in front of the object aimed at. Some very good wounds, from a scientific standpoint, were obtained, and the opinion strengthened that the shrapnel gun is to be the man-killer of the future.

After the cadavers had been filled so full of holes as to be worthless for experimental purposes, the effect of the shrapnel shell in stopping a cavairy charge was tested. The firing was at 2,500 yards distance. The wounds made were of such a nature as to demonstrate thoroughly that the shot will stop horses effectively, thus casabiling in the best possible manner almost any amount of cavalry that dare face it. Each piece can be fired twice per minute, making twelve shots per minute for battery of six, which would sweep miles of range.

ADVENTURES OF A WHEELWOMAR. Two Exciting Incidents of a Thirty-mile

From the Morning Oregonias The days of "the foot log and the trail" are not yet passed in Oregon, and the pioneers who broke the trails and put the foot logs across the "branches" will be interested in learning how they answer for bicycle travel.

A Portland lady has been visiting friends at Roseburg, and a few days since she started from there to visit relatives living about thirty miles out in the mountains. She is an thirty miles out in the mountains. She is an energetic and accomplished bicyclist, and got along very well on her journey for about twenty-five miles, when the road gave out She found a trail, which she followed for about a mile, when she came to a foot log over a narrow but deep stream. She was afraid to try to walk across the log with her wheel, but having confidence in her skill as a rider, determined to ride across. When about half way over something went wrong, and she and the wheel plunged into the stream and went to the bottom. She rose to the surface, and, being a good swimmer, succeeded in reaching the shore. She then determined to have her wheel, which had remained at the bottom. Securing a long pole with a limb near the end which formed a hook, she started in to fish for her bicycle, and after some trouble yanked is out. The trail beyond the creek was level and in good condition, and as night was approaching, she concluded to mount and make a desperate effort to reach her destination.

She had just got under good headway and was scorching along when she saw a bear on the road ahead. The bear seemed the worse scared of the two, and stood staring in amazement at the strange wheeled figure approaching, the wet and dripping bloomers sticking closely to the limbs of the rider, giving her a weird appearance. As has been remarked, the Portland woman was a skilled rider, and having been accustomed to having everybody clear the way for her, she was not going to back down for a bear, so she charged down on him at full speed, ringing her bell like mad. The bear, seeing certain death or six months in the hospital inevitable, wheeled out of the path, and the lady whirled by in a blaze of goiden glory. She did not stop to look back, but "put her best foot forward," and fortunately soon arrived at the house of her friends. She did not attempt to come back alone. energetic and accomplished bicyclist, and got

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

sary of the Prusso-Austrian war, in which he was severely wounded, by having his bad arm exam under the Röntgen rays and having the bullet em

Empress Carlotta of Mexico is 56 years of age and has been out of her head now for twenty-nine On her birthday at the beginning month she was visited by her brother, the King of the Belgians, the Queen, and Princess Clementine One bleycle has been supplied to every police station in the suburbs of Paris for the use of the force. If the training of policemen proves success ful, more machines will be supplied. Meanwhile every policeman who uses his own bicycle while

on duty will receive fifty francs.

France is gradually adopting an Anglo-Saxon code of morality. It has already a purity society and Now the increase of drunkenness has led to the establishment of a men's temperance association to Paris, on the model of the English society.

Paris streets are losing their reputation for eafs. ty at night, crimes of violence having become more frequent even in the neighborhood of the inner boulevards. The other evening two gentlemen returning from the theatre at midnight were stopped near the Arc de Triomphe by a gang of six men and robbed of their purses and watch Bass & Co. of Burton-on-Trent (Bass's ale) got up an excursion for ten thousand of their employees the other day, taking them to Blackpool in seven-teen trains. They had hired every show in the place and exerted them free to the excursionists, besides tickets, and enough money to pay for the inci-

A pretty complement was paid to the Princess of Wales by a little child during her recent visit to the Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House Mr. | see the Princess of Wales soon; the Princess entered the room, and after staring at her for a while the child turned to her mother, saying:

Earthquake experts propose to establish a number of stations for seismological observations in the world, the stations will be Shanghat, Hong Kone, Calcutto, Sydney, Rome, Tacubaya in Mexico, Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Santiago in Chill, and his de Janeiro, all communicating with a ceatral station of Strassburg.
A series of experiments that would make a dip-

somenta's mouth water has just been made in belitum on the transparency of liquids. M. spring examined different alcohols in thicknesses of eighty six feet, when methyl alcohol appeared a greenish blue, ethyl alcohol the same color, but of n less warm tint, and amyl alcohol a greenish yel ow; the color of that thickness of water is pure have. The power of resistance to the light is proportfound to the simplicity of the substance, the simplest, water, offering the greatest resistance, M. Spring found that in a column of water of eighty six feet a variation of temperature of haif a degree began to produce opacity.

How ecis reproduce is a mystery which naturalists have not solved, the general opinion being that even fresh water sets will spawn only in sea water. Ir. Imhof, however, inclines to a differ. ent theory. The experiment was made fourteen years ago of putting eets into three little Alpine lakes without outlets in the Grisons in Switzer land. In two of the lakes the eels died out, but in the Causa See they have flourished, although no addittens to the stock have been made since 1887, some of them being four and a half feet long.
The original cels must be nin-years old at least, but as there are many young cels of both sexes in the take, the cels must have multiplied in the lake itself. The Cauma See is 8,800 foet above ses levet, nean springs, so that it seems difficult for young